

How to Have Fewer Endangered Species to Avoid

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Many animal (and plant) species are officially listed as threatened or endangered at the state or Federal level, and many more are considered *at-risk* of being so listed.

These are the “Species at Risk”



Gopher tortoise
(*Gopherus polyphemus*)



Pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*)



Bachman's
sparrow
(*Aimophila
aestivalias*)



Red-
cockaded
woodpecker
(*Picoides
borealis*)



*Carphephorus
bellidifolius*
(Sandywoods
chaffhead)



Astragalus michauxii
(Sandhills milkvetch)



Striped Newt
(*Notophthalmus
perstriatus*)



Warea cuneifolia
(Carolina pinelandcress)



SE Kestrel
(*Falco
sparverius
paulus*)



Eastern indigo snake
(*Drymarchon corais couperi*)

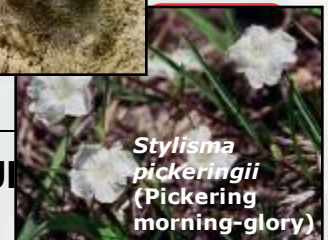


SE Pocket gopher
(*Geomys pinetis*)



Gopher frog (*Rana capito*)

BUI



*Stylisma
pickeringii*
(Pickering
morning-glory)

Species-at-Risk Research Program

- Why is the Army interested in SARs?
 - Army installations have been surveyed, and support 200+ SARs
 - The installations believe that about 1/3 of these would cause major mission conflict were they to be listed as threatened or endangered.
- The goal of the research program is to prioritize, then study, these species.
- First priority are species which could cause the most serious mission conflicts
- Knowing less about a species never helps, because when we understand the biology, we are then in a better position to make decisions.



The Army and DoD Problem

With Species at Risk

- Our lands are pretty well managed
- Prescribed fire used much more than average...maintains diversity
- Boundaries provide de-facto protection
- Range safety creates large off-limits zones
- Human intrusions limited in these areas
- Large maneuver areas sporadically used
- Wildlife is attracted and remains on site



SAR Species:

“Endangered Species in Waiting”

- Pre-identified as being sensitive, decreasing populations, loss of habitat, etc.
- Army has ca. 259 Endangered, Threatened, Proposed or Candidate species already!
- 133 installations have these TEPC species on site or on adjacent property
- More than 250 SARs also reported
- The Army considers 65 of these “priority” SARs
- Mission impact the basis for this evaluation



What is a Candidate Species?

- A species whose continued existence *as a species* might become threatened
- Therefore, candidates to become listed
- How do SAR *become* Candidates?
- Basically, by continuing to decrease in numbers, occupied habitat, or both
- Why is the Army concerned?



How do you Break the SAR to Candidate to Listed Species Cycle?

- Remove all the SARs?
 - Not practical, even where legal
 - Ask for an exemption under the law?
 - Incredibly bad PR unless a real emergency
 - Provide enough benefits to a SAR so that it never crosses the line?
 - Sound good
 - Have we ever tried it?
 - Candidate Conservation?
-



Maybe through Candidate Conservation?

What is Candidate Conservation?

Through **Candidate Conservation Agreements** and **Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances** the Fish and Wildlife Service works with public and private parties to:

- identify threats to candidate species
- develop measures to conserve species
- identify willing landowners and develop agreements
- implement conservation measures and monitor effectiveness



Tools and Incentives:

Safe Harbor Agreements (USFWS)



Voluntary agreements for recovering listed species

- Open to states, businesses, any non-Federal owner
- Encourages landowners to improve conditions for listed species on their land by removing fear of subsequent federal restrictions on land use
- Can create long-term benefits for species extending beyond period of agreement
- Used numerous times for many species

But, Federal landowners cannot participate...so another tool must be used to accomplish a similar end



Private Landowner Agreements

Section 10

Section 10(a)(1)(A) permitting authority is used to encourage species conservation on *non-Federal* lands.

Type of Agreement	Landowner agrees to...	Fish and Wildlife Service assures
Safe Harbor Agreement	take actions to benefit listed species on their land	no additional restrictions will be imposed as species populations improve
Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances	take actions to benefit candidate or other non-listed species on their land	no additional restrictions will be imposed if species is later listed

☹ Federal landowners not allowed to participate



The Federal Dilemma

Under the Endangered Species Act

- Private landowners must avoid harm to the listed species
- This includes harming their habitat, not just avoiding the plant or animal itself
- Federal owners have a higher legal responsibility
- Must maintain and ENHANCE habitat and general conditions for the species
- A significant burden for the military, where intensive land use is normal



Cooperation with the Neighbors

- No one landowner, even DoD, can preserve an entire species
- Does it “take a village to raise a child?”
- It takes a whole state to save a species
- Better yet, a whole region
- We created a region-wide partnership
- Focus was on the Gopher Tortoise



Memorandum of Agreement

Background

- Second Fall Line workshop held at SREL (Aiken, SC) in March 2005
 - 50+ attendees from federal, state and private land management, including military installations and SENRLG reps
 - Agreed to focus on two crosscutting regional issues
 - *Controlled burning practices*
 - *Gopher tortoise conservation*
- GT workshop Jun 05 at Ft. Gordon, GA
 - Agreed to pursue an MOA among all parties as a way to move forward



Gopher Tortoise MOA

Background

- Following Ft. Gordon workshop, draft text of a Memorandum of Agreement developed
- Group of persons from many sectors worked to refine the wording
- Ended up with a simple agreement that the parties believed that it was a good idea to improve management of the tortoise
- *Did not commit partners to any specific funds or actions*
- Open-ended so that anyone could join in
- First signature by GA DNR on 22 Mar 06
- Always viewed as only a first step



GT MOA Partners...as of August 2006



PARC
PARTNERS IN
AMPHIBIAN
& REPTILE
CONSERVATION



THE CONSERVATION FUND
Celebrating 20 Years of Conservation

The Nature Conservancy 
SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

But we were aiming higher all along...

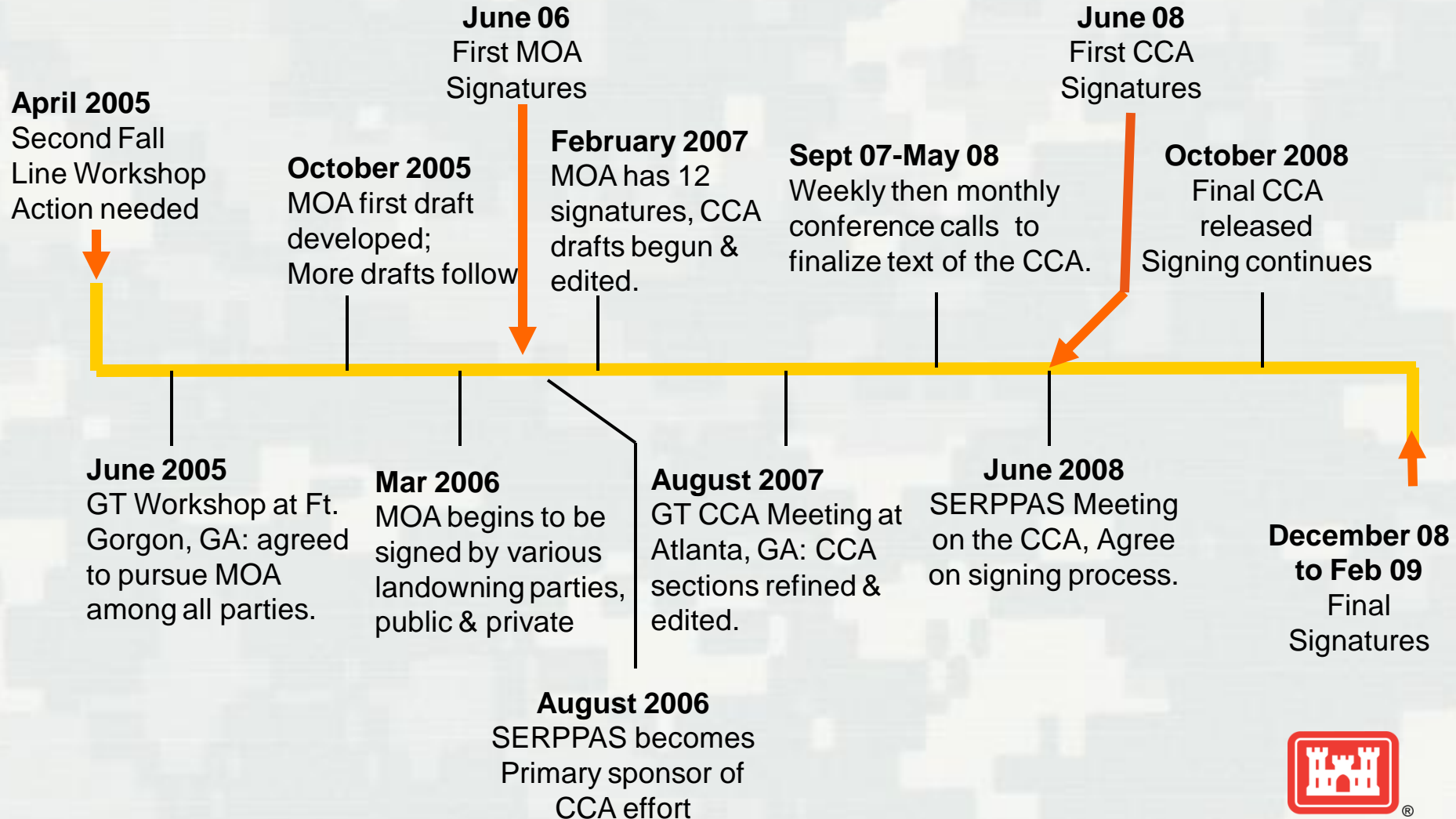


CCA: Goals & Objectives

- Manage resource before species becomes a crisis
- Give credit to current efforts already being done
- Organize conservation approach and encourage uniformity in reporting
- Integrate monitoring and research efforts with management efforts
- Leverage resources and existing management plans
- Improve status of species and follow PECE framework
- *Creates a legally binding commitment of effort*
- Provide up-to-date GT management guidance for partners and private landowners (not all conservation actions are mandatory for private landowners)



Progress: MOA to CCA Timeline



Who and what is SERPPAS?

- Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability...organized by DUSD(ES)
 - to promote better collaboration in making resource use decisions
 - work to prevent encroachment around military lands, encourage compatible resource-use decisions, and improve coordination among regions, states, communities, and military services
 - The region includes the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida
- Partnership among DoD and the five state governors





SERPPAS

June 2008 Meetings

- **Spring SERPPAS Principals Meeting:**
The Principals accepted the CCA and committed to coordinating as SERPPAS product
- **June 11: SERPPAS Co-chairs distributed memo initiating coordination and signature**
 - **Goal: Collect all signatures by 31 July**
- **June 18: Military Services tasked for review, comment, and coordination of the CCA**
 - **Goal: Collect all signatures by 31 July**
- **June 25: Military Services given extension**
 - **Goal: Collect all signatures by 22 Aug....but this was not met completely**
- **DoD signatures completed December 08**



June 11, 2008

FROM: SERPPAS Co-Chairs
TO: SERPPAS Principles and Agency Representatives
SUBJECT: Draft Final Gopher Tortoise Candidate Conservation Agreement

In recent years, the declining population of the gopher tortoise in its eastern range has created concern among conservation and natural resource communities, as well as public and private landowners in the Southeast. In response, SERPPAS adopted on-going efforts to better resource and influence gopher tortoise conservation actions. The outcome has been the development of a Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA) as a vehicle to implement an organized, range-wide gopher tortoise conservation approach. The purpose of this memo is to (1) initiate coordination from the agencies participating in the CCA (Tab B), and (2) update non-participating SERPPAS partners as to the status of the CCA.

Instructions for Agencies Participating in the CCA:

The CCA (Tab C) was developed by a team of individuals representing organizations who share similar conservation-related goals and interests. It was designed to allow the participating agencies to leverage knowledge and funding within a common conservation approach and framework. It is voluntary and flexible in nature, and has been developed so different conservation and management actions can be agreed to and implemented at different levels. We believe this document is an important and necessary milestone for gopher tortoise conservation efforts in the Southeast and are pleased to present it to you for coordination and signature within your respective organizations. For background information, attached is a *Summary of Common Questions* (Tab D). Please review and sign the attached signature page (Tab A), indicating your organization's concurrence with this CCA. For Military Principals, formal DoD coordination will be initiated through a separate memorandum from the ADUSD(ESOH) to your appropriate Service DAS.

Instructions for SERPPAS Partners not Participating in the CCA:

If your agency did not participate in the CCA, this transmittal package provides a status update, and no action is required by your agency.

Should you have questions or comments concerning either the CCA or this coordination process, please contact our action offices for this effort, Mr. Adam Cooper, at 703-412-7403 or acooper_adam@bah.com. Our goal for collecting all signatures to finalize the CCA is 31 July 2008. We thank you for your time and consideration, and we look forward to working with you as we strive to finalize this Agreement.

Sincerely,

Alex Beehler
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environment, Safety, Occupational Health)

Bill Ross
Secretary, North Carolina Department of
Environment and Natural Resources

Tabs:

- A. Signature page
- B. Participating Agencies and Points of Contact
- C. Draft Final Gopher Tortoise Candidate Conservation Agreement
- D. Summary of Common Questions

CCA Implementation

- Organize conservation approach and encourage uniformity in reporting
 - Coordination of the conservation actions and monitoring of the conservation actions
 - Annual assessment of Parties' progress towards implementing the conservation actions
 - Annual report and recommendations for CCA revisions and actions
 - Comprehensive and standardized reporting format for Parties to provide input



Everyone was on board

(in principle, at least)

- The devil, of course, is in the details
- Installation land management programs are generally locally developed and operated
- Great freedom may be given to local management
- Long range planning cycle completed for SE installations
 - Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) the basis for all actions
 - Does the CCA mean new INRMP is needed?



Some of the questions that came up along the way from the military



- Are the participants bound to specific actions?
 - Is the existing INRMP plan enough?
 - What will we have to do differently (if anything)?
 - Is there a budget? Who will pay?
- The CCA text describes how the military services will respond
 - Must EVERY installation do the same thing?
 - Can we change the separate service sections?
 - Who has the last word?
- Our attorneys say we cannot promise protection!
 - Land uses are not fixed, but respond to mission needs
 - Missions assigned and changed by Congress
 - Is there acceptable alternative wording?



Gopher Tortoise Team (GTT)

The “Managers” of the CCA

- Includes at least one representative from each Party
- State partners rotate role of Chair of the GTT (AL, FL, GA and SC)
 - AL chaired 2008-2009
 - FL was chair 2009-2010
 - GA took over in June 2010
- Chair’s responsibility is to coordinate the implementation and administration of the Agreement
- Develops and makes recommendations for conservation and research needs
- Receives input from partners
- Prepares annual report



Meeting of the GTT

- 1st annual meeting of the GTT was held in May 2009 at the Charles Elliot Wildlife Center in Georgia
 - Parties gave update on conservation efforts and progress
 - Discussion of future reporting format needed to ensure uniformity in reporting
 - Longleaf Alliance became a Party to the Agreement (CCA amended in Dec 2009)



CCA reporting framework

- Standardized reporting for all partners
 - Acres included by protection level
 - Acres managed and/or restored
 - Invasive exotics treated/eradicated
 - Population trends/survey results
 - Population manipulation
 - Research
 - Land conservation
 - Education and outreach
 - Legal protection measures
-



CCA reporting timeline

- Report format was approved by GTT Parties and the Department of Defenses' Conservation Committee in September 2009
- Dec 1, 2009 - report deadline to GTT Chair
- Jan 30, 2010 – comprehensive report submitted to the Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability (SERPPAS)
- June 2010 – 2nd annual meeting of GTT



1st annual report - results

- 12 of 13 reports submitted (last report received Jan 8)
- Approximately half of the reports submitted contained comprehensive information & data on gopher tortoise conservation efforts
- Includes approximately 2.5 million acres of GT habitat in its non-listed range (8 parties reporting)
- Various types of habitat management reported by 11 of the parties (forest thinning, RX burning, exotic removal, mechanical, longleaf pine restoration)
- Seven parties reported surveying and/or monitoring activities for gopher tortoises on their properties



1st annual report – results (con't.)

- Relocation and head start efforts were reported by 6 parties
- Research studies underway for 9 parties
- Approx 5,000 new acres preserved; 39,000 acres of habitat permanently lost
- Education and outreach materials were developed or distributed by 10 parties
- New legal protection in Alabama; new USFS policy/contract clause for Timber Sale Contracts protecting burrows from damaged by motorized vehicles; new conservation plan in South Carolina



Recommendations for future reporting

- A point of contact for each reporting party should be specified to the GTT Chair
- All parties should have access to the appropriate reporting software
- Data should be collected year-round in an ongoing manner to facilitate completion of a full report
- All parties should strive to meet the deadline jointly set by the Gopher Tortoise Team



CCA parties – as of June 2009



Public Works Technical Bulletin

PWTB 200-1-79

- **BENEFITS OF A
CANDIDATE
CONSERVATION
AGREEMENT FOR THE
GOPHER TORTOISE AND
LESSONS LEARNED**

PUBLIC WORKS TECHNICAL BULLETIN 200-1-79
APRIL 2010

BENEFITS OF A CANDIDATE CONSERVATION
AGREEMENT FOR THE GOPHER TORTOISE
AND LESSONS LEARNED



- **http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/ARMYCOE/PWTB/pwtb_200_1_79.pdf**



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Questions?



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